

A GREAT INVENTION.

In Ohio Editor Perfects a Machine for Voting That Makes Up a Square Tally Sheet—One Can Vote Either "Straight" or "Mixed" and Get His Vote Recorded and Counted as He Cast It.

CHICAGO, May 2.—A special from Alliance, O., says: What is regarded by a number of prominent men of this city as one of the most important inventions of the age is a voting machine, the invention of Walter P. Phelps, editor of the Daily Review of this city. The machine keeps and gives a correct registry of the number of votes which each candidate has received as soon as the polls close, and itself makes as many tally sheets as are wanted with absolute correctness. It is about 15 by 20 inches and it is not expensive to manufacture. The voter by the use of the machine is enabled to vote either a "straight" or a "mixed" ticket, and only a moment or two is required in voting. If he votes a "straight" ticket, he touches but a single button; if a "mixed" ticket, then a button for each candidate for whom he wishes to vote. The vote is not cast finally, however, until one of the judges of election touches a lever. The machinery is securely locked until the judge of election permits its use, and remains locked after the election is over, showing within itself Springfield: Men all at work. Operators agree privately with employees as to wages. No trouble expected. Wages five to seven cents less than last year.

Streator: All miners busy; wages same as last year, unless Ohio cuts, when a reduction not to exceed nine cents is agreed between miners and operators.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Figures Showing the Extent of Immigration for Three Years Past.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—A statement has been prepared at the bureau of immigration which shows the number of immigrants which arrived in the United States for the nine months ending March 31 in each of the last three years to have been as follows: For 1893, 259,560; 1894, 218,648; 1895, 140,980. Number of immigrants departed for nine months, ending March 31, 1895, 1,428; number returned within one year after landing, 123. The amount of money brought in by immigrants during the same length of time was \$2,395,346. Although this amount was known to have been brought in, it is believed that the money secreted and undiscovered by the officials may have been several times that amount. Of the arrivals during the last nine months, 21,564 came from Ireland, 21,100 from Germany, 19,159 from Russia, 10,125 from Italy and 16,116 from England. Of those departed from landing, 1,071 were paupers or likely to become so, eleven were shown to have been convicts and 353 contract laborers. Of those landed, 19,602 could neither read nor write. Of those who brought in German heads the list with 1,481. Irish immigrants brought next largest amount, \$317,504; English next with \$294,518. The Italians brought over \$190,712; the Swedes, 13; the Russians, \$144,341, and the Danes \$103,064.

RETIREMENTS FOR AGE

at Will Occur in the Army and Navy This Month.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—During this month four army and two naval officers will be placed on the retired list, having reached the age limit. The first to retire will be Brig.-Gen. Thomas L. Carey, chief of engineers, who completes his active service on the 1st. His retirement will create an important vacancy, which will be filled by the president. Col. Craig, of the engineer corps, is said to be slated for the place. The third infantry will lose two officers—Fred M. Crandal, on the 12th, and Edwin C. Mason, on the 21st. The vacancies will be filled by promotion as will that of Col. Judson D. Ham, quartermaster's department, completes his active service on 6. The navy will lose Commodore J. E. Potter on the 9th and Med. Director K. C. Dean on the 27th. Retirement will cause a number of notations.

ATTEMPTED HOLD-UP.

Separate Fight Between Chicago & Alton Employees and Train Robbers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 2.—The report reached here last night that the passenger train due here at 12:30 a. had been boarded by robbers at Havana, who, in a fight, had killed the engineer. When the train reached a point about one mile from Havana, it was attacked by robbers, and the trainmen were held to hold up their hands. The passenger and fireman refused and a fight began. Six shots were fired and Engineer Holman was killed. The robbers were captured and the passenger train was taken to Havana. The body of the engineer was taken to Springfield. He was one of the oldest engineers on the road. The robbers secured nothing.

The Robbers Captured.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 2.—Just learned that the three men who attempted to hold up north-bound Chicago & Alton passenger train near Havana this morning and who killed the engineer have been captured.

A DEFAULTER.

H. Smith, Missing From New York, Probably Short in His Cash.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Eugene Bresse, one of the partners of McGuffin & Brokers, whose cashier and bookkeeper, C. H. Smith, has been missing since Saturday, stated this morning that the discrepancies had been discovered pointing to defalcations, but which would not amount to more than the firm. He further stated that Smith's father had, in case of default, offered to refund the money.

A BATTLE ROYAL.

Between Modern Ordnance and Harveized Plate Armor, in Which the Latter Came Out Best—Wonderful Power of Resistance Shown by a Plate from the Carnegie Works—The Heaviest Guns Known Successfully Resisted.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—There was a battle royal at the Indian Head proving grounds yesterday between the biggest guns of the navy and an 18-inch harveized steel plate, made by the Carnegie works, with wholly unprecedented results.

Great interest has been manifested in yesterday's test, as it was practically a competition of the hitherto suspected Carnegie product and the uniformly successful Bethlehem manufacturers. The Bethlehem company furnished the 18-inch plate that passed the ordeal two weeks ago, and yesterday the Carnegie armor was tested with exactly the same grade of shells made in France for testing purposes, and all the conditions were made uniform. Yesterday's plate was finished to size and cost about \$30,000. It weighed 70,300 pounds, and was 16 feet 9 1/2 inches long, 7 feet 3 1/2 inches wide, and was of tapering thickness, being 18 inches thick at the top, extending 4 feet down where the taper, to 8 inches thickness at the bottom began. It represented the second of 300 tons, or ten plates for the side armor of the battleship Oregon.

During yesterday's test it was attached to a backing of 36 inches of solid oak by twenty-eight 3-inch bolts, the entire structure being firmly anchored in a hillside about 100 yards from the muzzles of the gun battery.

The first was an 850-pound 12-inch Holtz shell, driven by 249.8 pounds of brown hexagonal powder, resulting in a velocity of 1,465 feet per second, which struck the plate with an energy of 12,682 foot tons, the point of impact being 78 inches from the left edge and 38 inches from the top. This was designated the cracking shot, and its velocity was so calculated as to split the armor, if possible. The Carnegie plate, however, showed no crack whatever when the smoke blew away and the particles of shell ceased falling.

The nose of the projectile pushed into the hardened metal about 6 inches, causing an annular bulge in the surface half an inch high and extending from 3 inches of the hole, characterized by small patches of the surface scaling off. Of the 50 pounds of shell no piece heavier than a few pounds could be found.

With the Bethlehem plate the shell had gone in over 12 inches and the naval ordnance experts agreed that the new plate would have to be classed alone.

The gun was mopped out and behind another projectile similar to the first one, 443.4 pounds of powder were placed, giving a muzzle velocity of 1,926 feet per second and the enormous striking energy of 21,885 foot tons. The shot struck forty-two inches to the right of the first shot.

The plate had passed the cracking ordeal and this shot was intended solely to try resistance to being penetrated. The penetration was ten inches as well as could be estimated. The head of the projectile as far as the explosive chamber, was completely smashed on the plate, looking as if a lot of black mud had been splashed upon the armor. The two metals had been melted and welded together by the terrific temperature due to the sudden and complete stoppage of the shot, the energy of nearly 22,000 foot tons being suddenly converted into heat. The metal of the plate for a depth of 3 inches around the place where the projectile struck had been fused and bubbled up like a volcanic crater. A crack three-fourths of an inch wide was developed in the surface of the plate extending from the top to the bottom.

The plate was accepted by the government, and then, with the view of determining what its ultimate condition might be under the most extreme conditions, it was decided by the chief of ordnance to attack it with the greatest of naval weapons, the big 18-inch gun, from the turrets of the battleships. A 13-inch Carpenter shell, weighing 1,100 pounds, driven by 482 pounds of powder specially adapted to this gun, was discharged with a velocity of 1,510 feet per second in this test. It had the unprecedented striking energy of 25,000 foot tons, and its impact was only 32 inches to the left of the first shot.

The result was remarkable. It was expected that this test would demolish the plate. A crack three inches wide extended some distance from the top, and the shell, after penetrating ten inches was, as one of the officers declared, "almost pulverized." The solid oak backing, however, demonstrated the terrific energy of the projectile, for it was shot up like an accordion and split into kindling wood. The effect of such gun fire on a battleship in action, in the opinion of the experts present, would be incalculable.

Upon careful examination the ability of the plate to keep out the heaviest projectiles was fully proven by the fact that but one of the fastening bolts was damaged and the other twenty-seven would have held the plate in position on shipboard.

This plate is said to indicate that the endless fight between gun and armor, which has recently been one-sided in the gun's favor, is now about a tie, and with the reformatory process the armor may soon be invulnerable to any existing weapon.

MOB VIOLENCE FEARED

In the Case of Price, on Trial for the Murder of Sallie E. Dean.

DENTON, Md., May 1.—Armed guards patrolled the streets of this town all last night to prevent any attempt to Lynch Marshal E. Price, the young blacksmith, whose trial for the murder of Sallie E. Dean, on March 26, near the village of Harmony, began yesterday. The prisoner had been confined in the Baltimore city jail for safety, and was brought here under a strong police guard from that city. The excitement over the trial is intense.

A STRADDLER.

Has Gov. McKinley Abandoned McKinleyism—Republican Testimony.

There seem to have been some queer goings on down at Thomasville, Ga., where Gov. McKinley and other republican leaders have just been in a sort of informal caucus.

If we are to judge by an interview of Editor Joseph Medill, of Chicago, one of the participants in that caucus, the results warrant this inquiry: Does Gov. McKinley, in his candidacy for the presidency, in addition to trying to straddle the silver question, propose also to try to straddle the tariff question?

To those familiar with Gov. McKinley's record on the tariff this inquiry doubtless seems ridiculous. If there has been one thing which was considered absolutely sure in current politics, it was that Gov. McKinley stood squarely and uncompromisingly for extreme protection as embodied in the tariff act that bore his name.

Nevertheless, the conference at Thomasville appears to have fully satisfied the staunchest and most aggressive opponent of the McKinley act in the republican party that the governor is misunderstood on this point, and that he is not the extreme protectionist his legislative record and his campaign speeches have led us to believe he is.

Gov. McKinley has never struck a blow for "McKinleyism" which has not been met by as strong a blow from Mr. Medill. The editor of the Tribune fought McKinleyism relentlessly when it was being enacted into law by congress, and afterward when it was being defended and lauded by the governor on the stump. During the last campaign, while the governor was touring the country in interest of protection, Mr. Medill's paper was incessant and terrific in its assaults upon the McKinley act. The Courier-Journal has often quoted these articles, and our readers know that no stronger indictments of McKinleyism have been made in any quarter, whether democratic or republican, than those made by the Tribune.

But this Thomasville symposium has apparently satisfied Mr. Medill that the Ohio governor has been misunderstood, for the editor makes the sudden and decidedly unexpected announcement that his choice for the presidency next year is no less a person than Gov. William McKinley, of Ohio.

The editor of the chief republican journal of the west and the most conspicuous champion of tariff reform in the republican party not only intimates that he has been conciliated by the man who has been regarded as the most extreme apostle of protection, but that his platform will be virtually a repudiation of what has been known as McKinleyism. The governor's weakness, Mr. Medill says, is that "he will have to carry the responsibility of the tariff act of 1890, which cost the republican party two disastrous defeats, including loss of the presidency. In consequence of these defeats before the mass of republicans will permit him to receive the nomination he will be required to disavow any policy that may lead to a revision of the present tariff in the direction of an increase in duties."

Whatever may be Gov. McKinley's own views on this matter, and whatever he may have said to Mr. Medill down at Thomasville, it is evident that the Illinois editor is now convinced that the Ohio governor is by no means as black as he has heretofore painted himself, and it seems also evident that the governor is not unwilling that the editor should revise his estimate of him, should apologize for his past and promise better things for his future; for, although the interview has been published for four days now, no word of denial or qualification from the governor has appeared.

But if McKinley has weakened on McKinleyism, where and what is the solid ground left the republican party to stand on?—New Age.

WAGES ADVANCING.

A Protectionist Writer, Confronted—He Had Better Read the News Columns of His Own Paper.

The tariff editor of the New York Tribune should read the news and make his theories conform to facts. He still holds the theory that high tariffs and high wages and low tariffs and low wages go and come together. It is not easy to understand why he should hold this theory, for wages declined constantly and rapidly during the whole four years of the high McKinley tariff, and it is only since the reduction of duties last August that wages have begun to rise in many industries. The Tribune's tariff editor apparently has not read the news items in his own paper since last August and does not know that the tide has turned in the wage-earner's favor.

The Tribune, of April 5, contains a profound editorial on "a wage-earner's revolt." This editorial closes as follows: "All last year democrats were asserting that their duties were everywhere high enough to compensate for the difference in wages between this and other countries. As soon as business settled to the new and more blessed conditions, people were assured that they would get as good wages as ever. Business has been recovering, democrats tell us daily, but the working people do not get the old wages. Every week's payment brings home to them the fact that they have been persistently cheated, and that the democratic policy was not intended to and, in the nature of things, cannot maintain the wages formerly paid. That discovery is the one thing which affects the minds of the great body of voters, because most of them are wage-earners. They are learning that the sort of business revival for which democratic statesmen look means more severe competition with the labor of other lands; that its coming does not restore wages, but only makes it more clearly impossible to restore them, and that the policy of the democratic party is in its very nature calculated to grind down the worker by removing the defenses against foreign competition."

This editorial is on page 6th. On page 5 occurs the following dispatch, dated Cleveland, April 4: "A little more than a year ago the

Globe Iron works made a cut of 10 per cent. in wages. Yesterday notices were posted in the works announcing a restoration to the old rate. The Cleveland Shipbuilding Co. has reached an agreement with its employees and they are all back at work again. This summer will be a big improvement over conditions that existed a year ago."

And this from Philadelphia, of same date: "Thomas Dolan & Co., manufacturers of woollens, have granted an advance of 15 per cent. in wages to their weavers. There are several other manufacturers of the same line of goods, the weavers say, who have also been asked for an advance in wages, but delayed until Dolan & Co. took action, and now that this latter firm has granted the increase the others, it is expected, will soon follow suit."

And this from Millville, N. J., of same date: "To-day, for the first time this year, all the foundries in this city were in full operation, and the prospects for the remainder of the season are good. Graven Bros., glass manufacturers of Salem, will start their remaining factory this week."

Mentions of wage restorations and advances are coming in thicker and faster every day. Between April 1 and 10 the following have been reported in addition to those mentioned above:

WORCESTER, Mass., April 1.—The employees of the Pakemong worsted mills at South Worcester, who suffered a reduction of 15 per cent. in their pay during the dull times last year, had the reduction restored to-day.

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 1.—A restoration of wages amounting to 15 per cent. went into effect to-day in the woollen mills of ex-congressman Moses T. Stevens & Sons at Andover, North Andover, Haverhill and Franklin Falls, N. H. About 1,500 hands will be affected.

These mills represent the most extensive woollen manufacturing business carried on by any firm in this country. The list continues:

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Thomas Dolan & Co., manufacturers of woollens, etc., have granted an advance of 15 per cent. in wages to their weavers. There are several other manufacturers of the same line of goods, the weavers say, who have also been asked for an advance in wages, but delayed in arranging until Dolan & Co. took action, and now that the latter firm has granted the increase the others, it is expected, will shortly follow suit.

CHESTER, Pa., April 4.—Notice was posted in the mills of Whiteford, Shore & Co., at Cardington to-day to the effect that the 15 per cent. reduction lately made in the wages of the employees will be put on again. It is likely that the remaining 5 per cent. will be restored to-morrow.

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 5.—Notices will be posted in the Washington mills of this city to-day announcing an increase in wages which will be in the nature of a restoration promised some time ago. Between 3,000 and 4,000 hands are employed in the mills.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—At a meeting last night of the representatives of the Bricklayers' Co., made up of employers and the Journeymen's Protective association, an agreement was reached which results in an advance of wages to the bricklayers.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., April 5.—The 400 employees of the Building Bros. & Co.'s silk mills here have been notified that a 5 per cent. increase in wages has been made.

NEW HAVEN, April 8.—The Willimantic Linen Co., employing 2,000 hands, will raise wages generally 5 per cent. next week.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Seven hundred silk-ribbon weavers met at the West Side Labor lyceum, No. 342 West Forty-second street, last night. It was reported that 500 weavers had been granted their demand of 4 cents for twisting 100 yards, which heretofore they had to do for nothing. Two hundred other weavers had been refused their demand. They will try again and if refused will strike.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 13.—The Fall River Iron works post notices to-morrow of an increase of 15 per cent. in wages in all departments to take effect April 22. It amounts to a restoration of the cut down made last fall.

It is noticeable that most of these wage advances are in woollen mills. This is explained by the fact that wool, for the first time in sixty years, is free. If all other raw materials had been freed at the same time, wage advances would be more numerous in other industries.

FREE WOOLS.

They Enable Manufacturers to Heed the British Lion in His Den.

The New York Herald says: "The sale of American woollen cloths at a profit in Bradford, Eng.—the citadel of the great British manufacturers of woollens—is reported to the state department by United States Consul Meeker. The consul says that American cloths suitable for men's clothing shown him by a Bradford merchant had been purchased in Bradford, and that the representative of a New York house has just placed orders for American goods in Glasgow and Aberdeen and expects to sell them in London. Why should there be any surprise that American manufacturers thus boldly attack the British lion in his favorite den—the center not only of British but of the world's woollen manufacture and woolen trade? Did not the Wilson tariff law give our manufacturers free wool more than six months ago? That law lifted directly vast loads from all our woollen industries, enabling them to procure far cheaper and more suitable wools, while indirectly it reduced other expenses which enter into the cost of production. England, after clothing her own people, exports and sells annually woollens to the value of \$120,000,000 or more. The United States, though manufacturing annually \$300,000,000 worth of woollens, has been until now prevented by our own high tariffs from competing in foreign markets, and hence our exports of woollens have been insignificant. Now, however, thanks to the Wilson free-wool bill, American woollens will have an entrance into the markets of every nation on the globe, and the new trade will eventually become enormously profitable to our manufacturing classes."

Edmund's Income Tax Speech.

Ex-Senator Edmund's speech against the income tax is not worthy of his reputation as a lawyer. It is more of a tirade than an argument. The Reed-McKinley congress "disappeared from the face of the earth" after enacting the worst than war tariff, but no special pleader asked for the invalidation of the law on that account. Mr. Edmund's inquiry as to "how many of those who voted for the tax expected to pay a part of it" looks towards a property qualification for voting. He ought to know that every member of congress will pay at least 50 of income tax—and a good many of them much more, if they make honest returns.—N. Y. World.

IS YOUR BLOOD PURE?

Not One in a Thousand can say "Yes."

The human body is fertile soil for disease germs, but the man whose blood is pure has nothing to fear, because pure, rich blood will keep all the functions of the system in perfect working order. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, and in this way is a defense against disease.

Blood Poisoned.

"When I was a bad fever sore came on my right leg. After a time it healed, but 21 years later, last winter, it broke out again, terribly sore, and many said it would never heal up. My son read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla he urged me to try it. I did so, and to my great joy in a short time

the sores ceased to discharge, and shortly after began to heal. After taking five bottles the poison was eradicated and the sores entirely healed. I now feel as well as ever and enjoy renewed strength and vigor." FRANK O. PIERCE, South Londonderry, Vt.

Running Sores.

"I have been troubled with running sores on my hip for years. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla in September, and have not been troubled with running sores since January. I never felt better in my life. I weighed 93 pounds when I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and I now weigh 132 pounds." HOWARD DABBY, Salfordville, Ohio.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

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St. Louis, Mo.

Scenery in the Behring Sea.

"Sailing southeasterly along the shore of that haunt of the walrus and polar bear—St. Matthew's Island, in the Behring sea," said a navigator of those waters, "one is impressed by the mingling of the grotesque and the terrible in the character of the scenery. The northwest point of the island is split up into a collection of large rocks of most fantastic shapes. Houses, spires, cathedrals and figures of men and beasts are some of the forms assumed by these volcanic fragments, which, rising about the white-seething foam of the sea that breaks against their base, give a weird aspect to the grim and desolate region. One rock resembling a large saddle suggested to me the thought that some antediluvian giant might in his time astraddle it, and, perhaps, fish for reptilians over the boiling cliffs which it surmounts."—N. Y. Sun.

"PAPA," said a boy, "I know what makes folks laugh in their sleeves." "Well, my son, what makes them?" "Cause that's where their funny bone is."

"ARE YOU an amateur photographer?" "No. Why do you ask?" "Oh, I heard that you got Miss Fox's negative last night."—Syracuse Post.

AN AMPLE REASON.—She—"I cannot marry you." He—"And why not, pray?" She—"You don't pay any income tax."—Detroit Free Press.

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The BEST SCHOOL SHOE Made

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PRICES FOR CASH

5 to 7 1/2—\$1.00 11 to 13 1/2—\$1.50 8 to 10 1/2—1.25 1 to 3—1.75

IF YOU CAN'T GET THEM FROM YOUR DEALER WRITE TO HAMILTON-BROWN SHOE CO., ST. LOUIS.

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Go by the book. Pills 10c and 25c a box. Book FREE at your druggist's or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal Street, New York.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

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A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address of REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY, 17 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

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Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 54 Warren St., N.Y.

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